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8EHQ-09-17535

March 14, 2011

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Attn: TSCA Declassification Coordinator **Public Copy**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Confidential Business Information Center (CBIC)
EPA East Building, Room 6428
1201 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20004-3302

Re: Declassification Activity - TSCA §8(e) Submission
Originally Assigned 8EHQ Number: 8EHQ-09-17535 (letter dated 05.28.09)
Originally Assigned Bar Code: 88090000259
Supplemental Submission - Revised Public Copy of Submission

Dear TSCA Declassification Coordinator:

This submission is made in connection with the EPA 2010 CBI Declassification Challenge initiative.

Please find enclosed a revised public copy of the above-identified submission. Any information still claimed as confidential business information (CBI) in the attached report has been redacted and replaced by brackets. The originally assigned 8EHQ number has been added by the submitter to the first page of the enclosed revised public copy of the submission.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Revised Public Copy - Submitted 03.14.11
Originally Assigned 8EHQ Number: 8EHQ-09-17535
Originally Assigned Bar Code: 88090000259

PUBLIC COPY

May 28, 2009

Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (Mail Code 7407M)
Room 6428
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

1-Pentanol, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoro-
CAS # 355-80-6
Generic Name: Halogenated Pentanol

This letter is to inform you of the results of pre-1977 acute oral, inhalation, and dermal toxicity studies as well as a screening study for anesthetic properties with the test substance referenced above.

Acute Oral Toxicity Study:

The test material was administered undiluted by intragastric intubation to adult male ChR rats as a single dose of 1000, 1500, 2250, 3400, 5000, 5000, or 7500 mg/kg of body weight. The rats were weighed and survivors observed for 10 days then sacrificed for gross and microscopic examination.

Rats dosed at 3400 mg/kg and above were found dead within 1 day after dosing. These rats exhibited incoordination, inactivity, prostration, and unconsciousness. Pathological changes included pulmonary congestion and edema, swelling of the convoluted tubules or abundant albumin in the kidneys and/or small area of mucosa superficially necrotic. Rats dosed at 1000, 1500 and 2250 mg/kg survived to day 10. These rats exhibited incoordination, inactivity, prostration, and vocalization when touched on the day of treatment. Pathological changes included liver vacuolation and depression of spermatogenesis in the testes. The Approximate Lethal Dose (ALD) was 3400 mg/kg of body weight.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study:

Groups of 4 male ChR-CD rats were exposed to vapors of the test substance at concentrations of 1000, 2000, 2500, or 2560 ppm for 4 hours. Rats exposed to 2000 ppm and above showed clinical signs which included labored breathing, irregular breathing, discomfort, and prostration during the exposure. Post-exposure, rats in the 2500 and 2560 ppm groups were unconscious with recovery within 1-2 hours. At 2560 ppm, rats exhibited labored breathing, incoordination, weight loss and bilateral ocular opacity. At this concentration all rats died between 1 and 7 days post exposure. One of 4 rats at 2500 ppm died during the exposure. At 2000 ppm, post exposure clinical signs included weakness, incoordination for ~ 2 hours, noisy breathing and gasping for 1 day after exposure, weight loss for 2 days. At 1000 ppm, there was slight inactivity during the exposure and post-exposure a slight initial weight loss.

At 2560 ppm, pathological changes were noted in the liver [distention of veins and sinusoids (1/3), congested areas (1/3), uniformly small cells (1/3)], kidneys [abundant to slight albumin (3/4)], lungs [desquamation of bronchial mucosa (3/4), distention of alveoli (3/4), occasional hemorrhage (1/4), and purulent exudate (1/4)], trachea [desquamation or ulceration of the mucosa with fibrin, mucoid material or polymorphonuclear leukocytes on the surface (3/4), slight congestion and edema (1/4)], spleen [small and anemic (2/4)] and eye [corneal ulcer (1/2)]. All these rats died between 1 and 7 days post exposure. At 2500 ppm, pathological changes were noted in the kidney [slight excess of albumin; (1/4)], lung [bronchopneumonia (2/4) and congestion (1/4)], trachea [slight congestion (1/4)], and eye [separation and thinning of corneal epithelium (1/1)]. One of 4 rats died at 2500 ppm. At 2000 ppm, pathological changes were noted in the in the lung [bronchopneumonia (1/4), purulent material (1/4), and partial atelectasis (1/4)]. No rats died at 2000 ppm or 1000 ppm.

Acute Skin Absorption Toxicity Study:

Male albino rabbits were treated with undiluted test material applied to the intact clipped dorsal skin at dose levels of 3400, 5000, 7500 or 11,000 mg/kg of body weight. The rabbits were observed for 14 days and then sacrificed for gross and microscopic examination.

There were no deaths and no clinical signs were observed. Microscopic evaluation revealed colloid depletion and chromophobia of the thyroid, hyperemia of the islets with hypoplasia of beta cells in the pancreas at 5000 mg/kg and above; neuronal injury, hypotrophy of hepatocytes in the liver, hypoplasia of acidophilic cells in the pituitary at 7500 mg/kg and above; and impaired formation of corpuscles in the thymus at 11,000 mg/kg. The skin Approximate Lethal Dose (ALD) was > 11,000 mg/kg.

Screening Test for Anesthetic Properties:

Two female ChR-CD mice received a ten-minute static inhalation exposure to the test material at a nominal concentration of ~ 3% by volume. A 3.86 L jar was adapted for rotation at 14 rpm. Rotation of the jar was started as soon as possible after injection of the test material. The criterion of anesthesia was inability of the mice to maintain an upright position for a minimum of 15 consecutive seconds. Mice were observed for clinical signs of toxicity through 24 hours and at 6 days post-exposure.
Partial anesthesia was induced in 5 minutes and 30 seconds (1/2 mice). At 6 minutes, 2/2 mice were gasping and inactive and at 8 minutes and 30 seconds, the mice showed convulsions. After the exposure, mice showed prostration, gasping, and lung noise followed by gradual recovery; mild weight loss 1 day after exposure and on day 6 post exposure, the mice appeared normal.

Sincerely,